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BOARD A VEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE necessarily with good heard and plonand and plonand the same than the factor and TODGINGS 10 CENTS — CLEAR AND
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LADIES—LADIES—LADIES

On ail now own a set of Fure. We will now only our remaining stock at prices to suit all. Goods marked below the lowest prices ever known for generate MIRE, esta. A large jot of mink cuffs for onle outparate, Bales positive, as the goods much be elected out by the first of the morth at the Fur Company's clearers, 9 Bewery, up clairs.

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The ladies will do well to mark the fact, that we will, for a short time, sell the balance of our Pwss ar Doer, to done the stock the New York Fur Manfg. Co. 63 Chatham st. Fell 326c 105

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Dand widows claims for bounty land, pensions, 80, moreoscilly prescouted by the subscriber in all cases where a valid claim exists. Farticular attention gives be suspended claims. Call.VIR W. BEITTH, Southeast of Chambers and Chatham etc. 509 Marc 139

BOUNTY LANDS, &c.—SOLDIES, warn, can obtain their warners by applying as in Ramen et, below Falton. D. S. SEGON, Attorney for United States claims. HARTFORD, CONN.—IF THIS SHOULD

MARY ELIZABETH OF SARAL WHATROUS, or MARY ELIZABETH OF SARAH ADELIA WHITTEMORE, all of whom reside in Hartford, country will confer a creat favor on their mother, PHILLA WHITTEMORE, by addressing a letter to her, care of J. I. BRIEST, at 48 South Second et, Williamburgh, Hartford papers will confer a great favor to an affile-woman, by copying the above.

DENSION—WIDOWS DRAWING PENdone under set of Feb. 24, 1908, or June 24, 1894,
and widows where humbands have been killed or died in
service, many hear committing to their advantage, by outlarge on the mineriber of the nonlinear corner of Charabonn and Charles de. GALVIN W. MALTE.

W HEREAS MY WIFE, MARTHA EVE-any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all per-cess trusting her on my account, as I will be respond-ble for no debts of her contracting. New York, Yeb, 16th, 1961. JAMES D. ORE.

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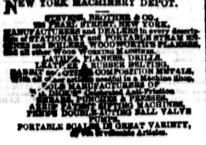
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PRICE ONE CENT

NUMBER 8927

THE NEW YORK SUN

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1861, CHANKY.—The Orkney Herald gives details of the revival in different islands. It has now extended to Orkney. Among true Christians, religion has been greatly revived. Their growth in grace is evident; not only faith, hope, and love, but deep humility, seal, and activity, with heartfelt jey, are abounding. The caretees and profane have been remarkably convinced of sin, and led to cry for mercy; while there are many hopeful cases of true conversion, especially of the young. There is also a large number of district prayer-meetings, with crowded attendance, where the people assemble, without regard to denominational distinction, and many young men who have never attended before, are now conducting the exercises with deep earneemes and solemnity.

The Herald adds:

Considering that many had to travel for miles. ORENEY. -The Orkney Herald gives details of the

The Herald adds:

Connece ong that many had to travel for miles
through the snow, their unwillingness to leave the
house of God may be taken as a strong proof hew
anxious they are about the calvation of their souls.
Private meetings for prayer are being held, and
nothing escens row to entiry the people but a meeting every night; and it appears God is bleesing
these meetings to many souls.

these meetings to many souls.

It is not man's despends or depression which stands in his way is the ministry of life to his soul, but his false hope, his self-righteons confidence, his unwillingness to yield his proud and unbelieving spirit to the convincing, humbling power of the truth, which be cannot deay, but tries to reject.—Dr. Tyng.

Switzerland.—The interests of true religion are advancing in Switzerland, although the great political excitement which has for menths existed there, in relation to the encroachments of France in the affairs of Savoy, must have exerted an unfavorable influence.

aust have exerted an unfavorable influence. must have exerted an unfavorable influence.

THE NESTORIANS.—When Miss Fisk, of the Persian Mission, went to Oroomiah seventesm years ago, to labor among the Nestorian women, there was scarcely one who had any just conception of the Gospel; but when she left, last year, she had the great pleasure in partaking of the Lord's Supper with ninety-eight resemen, mostly such as had once been her pupils, many of whom are now teachers in various parts of that country.

Generally, The religious state of Germany

parts of that country.

Germany.—The religious state of Germany is very chaotic; but there is much that is interesting. In Prussia, the government has granted to the Protestants in several provinces the liberty to hold synods. A similar movement is taking place in Saxony. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Concordat which the government made with Reme a few years ago has been abrogated. In Bohemia there is a remarkable movement in favor of Protestantism. In the village of Spalow sixty persons, heads of families, most of them owners of land, have been received into the Lutheran communion.

Cery Tracer Soccury.—At the last monthly

received into the Lutheran communion.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—At the last monthly meeting the following was presented as the general summary for January 1861:

Number of visitors, 891; number of tracts distributed, 80,950; Bibles supplied to children and others, 103; volumes lent from the ward-libraries, 612; children gathered into Babbathschools, 46; persons gathered into Bible-classes, 19; persons induced to attend church, 263; temperance-plages obtained, 20; religious meetings held, 334; incksliders reclaimed, 3; persons hopefully converted, 28; converts united with evangelical churches, 22.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESENTERIAN CHURCH
An exchange furnishes the fellowing table of facts:

In Great Britain and Ireland the Church is divided into eight branches, and contains 3,413 ministers, 3,667 churches, and 236,002 commu-nicants. In the British Provinces of North ers 445 ministers, 625 churches, and 59,284

communicants.

To nm a Curristian, is not to live a life simply of duty. But to be a Christian is to have conscience waked up by love. If there is no love in you; if there are no bubbles that reflect heaven before they break; if there is no singing joy; if there is no cheerfulness; if there is no sucomatic life, then, although you may be a Christian, you are a Christian in the same sense in which a chicken is a bird when it is just breaking the shell, when it cannot run, nor fly, nor do anything except peep. The peculiarity of Christian life in its characteristic elements, is that it has so taken God to be its Father, and Christ to be its elder brother and Savior, and the service of God in all purity and nobleness to be its delight, that it becomes spontaneous. It is joyful living! not drudgery, nor even duty.

ing! not drudgery, nor even duty.
H. W. BERCHER. PRUSSIAN MISSIONS,-Mr. NIEMETZ; a Bap tist missionary of Memel, Prussia, writes:
"On Sabbath, September 2d, the Church in Memel was visited by about twenty persons from Russia, eleven of whom were baptized. Most of the eleven were Lettish people. These converts said that instead of eleven, perhaps fifty more would come to us to be baptized, with had already believed in the same Lord, but where obliged for the present to delay. Hundred more of this tribe are seeking the Lord. It

were obliged for the present to delay. Hundreds more of this tribs are seeking the Lord. It is an interesting circumstance that on the Sabbath above mentioned, prayer was offered in the chapel in four different languages, German, English, Lithuanian and Lettish.

WRIBH RELIGIOUS STATISTICS IN THE U.S.—The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have, in the State of New York, 27 churches, and 1,416 members; in the entire Union, 113 churches, 4,851 members, 53 ordained ministors, and 36 preachers. Besides, there is a small church of 15 members at Long Creek, Is., and another of 11 members at Coal Valley, Ill.

In the course of each year, this denomination hold ten associations (Cymans a) for preaching; four in New York, two in Pennsylvauia, two in Ohio, and two in Wisconsin.

The Welsh Congregationalists in the State of New York, have 22 places of worship, 13 ordained pastors, 7 local preachers, 2, 303 regular hearers, 1,309 church members, 64 church officers, 873 Sabbath-school schelars.

The total number of the Welsh Congregational Church in the United States in 1858 was 95—members, 4, 336.

5-members, 4,336. Munkless of War.

The Charleston correspondent of the Previdence Journal says:

Though there was a general complaint of the insufficiency of previsions when the companies were first called into active service, they are now well fed and comfortably profided for. No liquer is furnished the men by the state, but they have the privilege of getting as much as they choose, and they are not slow of swalling themselves of it. Happening to be down on the wharf a few minutes before the steamer left for the various fortifications, I took an inventory of the freight to be sens. It consisted of the following articles: Two harrels whiskey, one hundred hallow shot, two demijohns labelled whiskey, one quarter of beef, two jugs labelled whiskey, one quarter of beef, two jugs labelled whiskey, one quarter of the few of the following articles: The harrels powder, two other demijohns whiskey, with about a dozen bottles, supposed whiskey, in the hands of as many soldiers returning from leave of absence. This giorious privilege has been abused to such as extent that one company, which was stationed at the Arsenal, has been removed, because of the facilities for procuring whiskey. The Charleston correspondent of the Previ-

Baky.

A good joke is told on a member of one of the volunteer companies which came down here lately, we think it was a Mississippi company, and is said be a fact. Being accustomed to fresh water, living in the interior, assumed to fresh water, living in the morning, as usual, to perform his daily solutions, he drew a bucket of water, satisfied water of the brings of an ascent of Mont Blanc, we would recommend a perusal of the "Scenes of Paysages dans lee Andrea," by M. Paul. Marcov, in the Reuse Contemporaise. Our space does not allow us to give the entire thrilling description of the Urusayhus, a mountain of Peru, situated in the neighborhood of Casco, but the following extract will give a sufficient idea of the perilous explict.

A first sight, both sides of the mountain appearance of a few moments, without some prank is played on him." Dashing the water saide, he left, amid the shouts and jeers of his campassions, whe had been silently watching him. He sees ound out his mistage. —Ferquoois Tribese.

Interesting about Turkey.
[From notes of Dr. Hamlin's Lectures]

[Reported for the Sun.]
This is the thirty-first head of the present dynasty. The founder was born in 1259. No royal family of Europe has reigned for so long a time. The present Sultan ascended the throne in 1839 when sixteen years of age, and is now thirty-nine His personal character is distinguished for greet mildness and benevolence, and he is vary averse to shedding of blood. There is a want of personal energy, disastrous to his government, which has often been administered by sterner hands. He is lavish to an extreme, and of late years has fallen into intemperance, through the influence of his brother.

The household of the Sultan, is too complicated for description. You all know he is well mar-ried, having six wives and several concubines. vagance is of the largest kind; his Avorite wife is now in debt three millions of dolars. The care of his household is confided to his chamberlain. The governor of the ladies is a Nubian slave, chosen for superior ugitness and good

overning faculties.

The present incumbent of that office is a mass The present incumbent of that effice is a mass of ugliness, and a most remorseless tyrant. His large income is derived directly from the treasury of the Saltan. Presents and prises enrich him more than any Cabinet minister. There is another order of white cunuchs superior to the black, and the nutes which stand in the presence of the Sultan, when he wishes to speak prisence of the Sultan, when he wishes to speak prisents. vately. They are very sagactous, though deaf, and are for the protection of the Sultan's person. The palaces of the Sultan are of three kinds:

Great imperial palace, called the Harem; an imperial audience room, containing places for alifthe officers of the household; and these of the Suitan himself, farthest from the Harem.

There are other royal palaces for the daughters. The views from these palaces are sometimes ire-markable, while others are noted for their seclusion. Much has been said, lately, of the great number of palaces which the Sultan is building. Some of the papers have put the number as high as sixteen, which is ten toe many. He has commenced six new ones, five of which have progressed none in three years. The Sultan has an increasing family, which requires additional room. They are all com senced on a scale of great magnificence, which will require many millions of dollars to complete them. In furnishing, they are perhaps inferior to the European palaces. Taste and stupidity seem strugaling for victory, while here and there you see socidental and oriental taste beautifully harm

Dr. Surre, chemist to the Sultan, had procured a Dr. Sarrs, chemist to the Salian, had procured a telegraph, and desired an interview with the Sulan that he night explain it, hoping to introduce is into use in that Empire. The apparatus arrived from America incomplete, and Dr. Hangs was called upon to put it in order. This being they sent to inquire of the Sulan when he could be supported that with many desired to the sulan when he could be supported that with many desired to the sulan when he could be supported that with many desired to the sulan when he could be supported that with many desired to the sulan when he could be supported that with many desired to the sulan when he could be supported to the sulan when he could be subject receive them. Supposing that with royal disality, manifesting no haste, he would say, bring it ten days hence or so, during which they would have everything complete, they were surprised when he mid bring is tomorrow, which was Sabbath. When told that they could not, he said "bring it on Monday then." Accordingly they west; they were in vised to rest, for according to Oriental custom, if a man walk but a quarter of a mile he must rest. They walk but a quarter of a mile as must rest. They were refrushed with codes, all the arrangements of which are perfect, after which, his majesty being ready, they decended to the Sultan's own apartiment, down a magnificent self-way, through as open hall, to the great throne room. Though all ightly furnished its appearance was grand and dignified. The pier glasses were the finest I ever saw. They were 30 feet in length, the room of polished black walnut, and the room contained 79 or 80 windows. We had the wire stretched as far as possible, and we not me were several as mr as possible, and the getting rendy for operation took three) hours, during which the flutten never set down, jbut eb-served closely, frequently asking questions. He must have been greatly interested or he could never have endured such fatigue. The [Sultan was dressed with great simplicity. He had about ner, excepting a clasp of great value, which was all that distinguished the Sultan. When all was ready for transmissing messages, they discovered that they must not sit in presence of the Sultan all all was ready for operation, and then said to the Su'tan I must sit, and the Sultan ordered a chair, when all the attendants rushed to see which would procure it first. But to see a man sitting in presence of the Sultan was a great amazement to the atdants.

sooner was it given than the Sultan started for the other end of the line. On reaching there, he found his message had already arrived ; his astonishment was intense, and, raising both hands, he end simed

After more telegraphing, they retired in the same manner as they came, going back a few feet and bowing, till they reached the stairs, where they backed down, as no man must turn his back upon the Sultan. At the request of his Majesty, they went again on the morrow, and found the whole court sesembled, 50 persons in all. We advanced as before, and after the ceremonies were over, the Turks gathered round, talked of America, and made many witty and strange enquiries. One ning, and taught it to ride. One asked how long since the Americans were naked, red savages; never having heard that we descended from the English. They said many flattering things as only oriental

The cabinet ministers are called the Sublime Porte, and when assembled in counsel, the Grand Divan. The Prime Minister receives \$3,000 a month. Is the administration of Turkey improv-ing from year to year? Discontent is certainly incressing, because intelligence is increasing, but in

my spinion it is improving.

Every mosque has its school. They are numerous but wretched. They are packed as close with child-ren as it is possible to pack humanity. According to the law it a penal effects if the parent does not send a child, at six years old, to school, and this law is generally enforced. The teacher is a ve-nerable Turk. His instrument of instruction—a whip that will reach the farthest head.

The first time I saw a Turkish school if children become restless, and then goes that terri-ble lash on all heads alike. If reply to a remonstrance that the innocent were whipped as well as the guilty, the teacher replied : "Never mind, they will all be guilty enough before night," Turkey commenced this century 400 years behind the rest of Europe. I question whether any country has mde such progress in 25 years, and especially in 15 years. In the Imperial library at Constantinopi here are 140 Turkish female authors. There are many public and private schools, and three medica chools.

The 46 provinces each contain a school to pre-

pare teachers for the common schools. . . I have left my former department ple, on American Ottoman College on the Bospho rus, symbolic of the advancement of the mind of

the extreme west, upon the orient world. There was no printing in Turkey 30 years ago. Now

On the third day we arrived at that point of the Urusayhua whitch I had often examined from below, and where vegetation having ceased, the hare rock appeared: but what I had been unable to distinguish, and what appeared to me at this moment an insurmountable object, was the expansion of the summit, which gave it, fifty feet higher up, the appearance of a mushroom. We had no longer to cope with a vertical wall, but with one projecting over our heads. For a moment we stood aghast; but, on examining the rock, I remarked certain projections, just large enough for a man's foot, and situated at intervals, so that, by a bold stride, one might pass from one to the other, and thus reach the opposite side of the mountain, where a further ascent might be practicable. The distance to be got over did not exceed fifty packs, but as the space was quite decuded of bushes or limbs by which to hold, the alightest hales step must precipitate the adventure into the wiley where the torrent Hullcamsyo was deshing on at the rate of ten knots an hour. Nevertheless, I book off my shoes, fastened a repearound my body, giving the other and to Garrano to hold, and gradually reached the third projection.

As I was trying to get to the fourth, the repe I

to hold, and gradually reached the third projection.

As I was trying to get to the fourth, the repe I was dragging after me was caught by something. I turned my head to see what is was, and in so doing, my eyes encompassed the empty space below me. It was like a fissh of lightning. A confused mass of verdure denced before me, intersected by the Hullcamayr, glittering in the sun like a thread of mercury. I closed my eyes to avoid the horrible vision, but the vision remained in me, and I continued to see 14. Then I was seized with a singing in my ears; an insupportable blast of heat rose from my entralls to my brain; then I felt my legs tremble, and my wrists lose strength, as if under the influence of an electric pile; an unknown force suserior to my will made me open my eyes and look again at that river of liquid silver, which seemed to writhe in the sun. Duziness, the demon of the shyse, had seized upon me, and was drawing me down.

In this last moment, when thousands of red.

of the abyse, had seized upon me, and was drawing me down.

In this last moment, when thousands of red atoms were whirling before my eyes, I still had atreagth enough left to call, "Gayrann help in The brave fellow had seen the look I had involuntarily cast into the abyse, and guessing what might occur, had imprudently for himself, but happily for me the daring to follow me. As my hands, convulsively grasped, were about to lose held, he sezed me by the nap of the neck, calling to me to take courage. I regained my safe-possession, succeeded in retracing my steps, and feeling the ground once more under my feet, I swooned away.

The French Academy on Slavery in America. The French Academy on Slavery is America.
Father Lacordars, the celebrated preacher, was installed on the 24th of January in the chair of the famous French Academy, fermerly occupied by M. Dr. Tocquevulla, chiefly known in this country for his work entitled "Democracy in America." The ceremonies were attended by the Empress EUGENIE, Prince NAPOLEON and his young wife, the Princess MATHILDE and the clite of Parisian society.

known in this country for his work entitled "Democracy in America." The ceremonies were attended by the Empress Europarity. Trince of Maintine and the clies of Parisian society in 1853, and, agreeably to its requirements on the State Lacondaria delivered an oration on Dn Tocquevulla, and prebably never before, in presence of such an audience and is a monarchical country, has there been so elequent a tribute paid to the principe of the archives of the Society in 1853, and, agreeably to its requirements on Dn Tocquevulla, and prebably never before, in presence of such an audience and is a monarchical country, has there been so elequent a tribute paid to the principe of Dn Tocquevulla he said that be did not admire America without regirication, but he dared to tell America he shift that be did not admire America without regirication, but he dared to tell America he dangers that threatened her, and to disapprove of Stareny, that ishuman such simpous sources of such an audience and it has been states are ready to excrite the glong and the very existence of their country."

M. Guizor, to whom was assigned the duty of responding, centrasted the fact of himself, any Protestant, and Father Lacondarans a Catholic, meeting there on common ground, with the interaction of the papy eigenstance which it had enjoyed in a situation without example and and the denger state in America, and alluded to the happy eigenstance which it had enjoyed in a situation without example and proper is only about two-thirds the size of the state of the late of the state of

The houses are usually two stories high, but the first is on a level with the streets, so that they do not present a very imposing appearance, but the inhabitants have good reason for this style of tenements, for typhoons and earthquakes are frequent. The rooms are usually separated by partitians of paper made of malberry, and of very handsome patterns; the ceilings and wall are prepared with the same material, and not unfrequently the wealthy have their apartments covered with gilt paper, bearing designs of birds, flowers, &c., which present a beautiful appearance. An apartment in a foreign residence 25 feet square, beautifully prepared with material which had a silvery lustre, cost only two dollars and a half. The houses do not seem to be very substantially built, being composed of wood, over which is a plaster, which hardens by exposure; they present an airy and agreeable appearance, but one would think the inmates must suffer f. on cold during the winters when the thermometer falls below freezing point, as their houses are illy adapted to protect them, having no fire places nor chimneys, using braziers silled with burning charcoal instead, around which often a numerous family assembles.

The streets of their cities are 25 feet wild, with a sewer along the middle of each. They are recorded and have greater attentions.

The streets of their cities are 25 feet wide, with a sewer along the middle of each. They are paved and have granite sidewaiks, and in the principal streets large gates are erected, which are closed in cases of riot or hostile attack. Jeddo, the capital, contains 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Their language is the most difficult in the world to learn, being made up of 72 sounds. The greater portion of the people profess the Buddhist religion. They pray by machisery. A whoel is set up with a written prayer attached to ir, a slight touch sets it in motion, and every revolution is counted a prayer.

Post Office Oddition. We effer our readers a few more "novelties

the shape of old supersoriptions upon letters :
Oh my heart it is a "bustin,"
Because I can't see Barah Dustin,
But my "feelinks" I must fetter,
And confide my love to letter,
So stamp me quickly—drop a tear,
And send to D.ver, New Hamshire,

To William H. Griffish, a vender of pills, Who makes a good living on humanities He lives in New York, with his name door. Corner of Norfolk and Grand, No. 274.

New my dear Mr. Postmaster please this let To Suan M. Latimer—my very dear friend,
Who liveth is quiested free from all harm,
In a populous village on Uncle Sears Farm,
West Troy, N. Y., is the place I refer to,
And I mention this fact that naught may deten To the care of her father, H. Letimer, Esq., Who has, I am told, a big law office there.

To Mr. James Roomey sity of New Yorke T between 8 Avenue on 28 street or D Gorg Dunlap hugh McCleary Mary Welsh George welch widow or D Wrilliam Murray or James McKenn or Barnet farrel Patrick farrely by Patrick McMurrow Michael McWade.

To Mike Donovan,
or to his cousin Eitzs Mac Farrelly.
Fostman will find him by finding Betty Brennan
whe was engaged to Mike before they left greland
and may be married.

To JACOB HAMMOND ESQ

and if any regue steal this letter, may the Lord, in his infinite mercy recover the messay and use his own discretion as to punishing the offender. The following unique letter was received by the Postmuster a short time since, and we feel dispesse to "back hit" against anything yet produced :

to "back hit" against anything yet produced:

WATER COUNTY, Miss., J.m. 1, 1861.

Postmaster New York.

Dear Str.: I tak the oportunity to write you a few lines to let you Kno that I rote a letter to Mr Le Cross, and I back hit wrong and I will write you a few lines to let you kno this and to get you se back hit write if you please to back hit to Albany New York and you will obline me very much if you will back mad you will obline he very much if you will back hat is back to Mr. La Cross New York if you will back hit to Mr La Cross Albany New York you will obline me I sende this to the posemaster of New York.

Enibrocky U. S. Mast.

A meeting was recently convened by the directors of a new cotton company, in the town hall, Manchester, Eng., which was very lawely attended. The questions arising out of the impending danger to the cotton supply were fully discussed, and resolutions passed to make strenuous efforts to parry the effects of the anticipated blow. A Parseo merchant, Mr. Da-Darnat Naovojs, supported a resolution to purchase cotton in India, Australia, Africa and other countries, and that a capital of \$5,000,000 should be raised, in shares of \$50 each; for this purpose. Dadanhat Naovojs spoke with remarkable energy and effect. Mr. Bahley, M. P., said that one thousand merchants were ready, with \$5,000, to start the company, and he believed that 250,000 Chinese, with their families, might be easily, quickly and cheaply "translated" to Australia, and by straneous exertions a crop of cotton equal to 2,000,000 bales might be produced in the year. Accordingly the cotton company has been decided upon, and will shortly be afoot.

In the meantime one has already sprung into existence, called the India Cotton Company, (limited) capital \$1,250,000. The object is by direct dealings with the cotton growers of India, to very largely increase the supply of cotton from that source. Suggestions, likewise, are flowing in from all quarters, and cotton, henceforward, will be unquestionably largely grown in India. Australia, Africa, (Port Natal offering unusual facilities from the fecundity of the earth and eminently favorable climate) and ether places, thus avoiding absolute dependence on the seuthern States of America.

Referring to these movements, the London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says:—Possibly this unmistakable demonstration in public feeling may have its effect upon the people of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, when the intelligence reaches them. Let me assure them that the ball now set rolling will not stop until cotton fields are planted in all directions, and the English market is placed beyond the A meeting was recently convened by the di-

cotton fields are planted in all directions, and the English market is placed beyond the possibility of resting upon a volcano which at any moment may blow it into shreds. It has beer my duty for some years past to repeat to you the cry of wolf, as raised on this very question twice or thrice a year in Manchester. The wolf has come at last. It will be for these cotton states to kill it if they can.

The Vice President Elect. The Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Vice President elect, was chosen an honorary mem-ber of the New England Hi toric Genealogical

Much in little.

The Louisville Journal says: The secession ists complain that some of the slaves who escape to the North, are not returned. Their remedy is to dissolve the Union, so that not a solitary one shall be returned. They complain that northern men hold out temptations to our slaves to run away. Their remedy is to provide that fifty or a hundred run away where one runs away now. They complain that the North is opposed to increasing the number of slave states. Their remedy is, by multiplying the facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves everywhere upon the border, to change several of the present slave states to free states. They complain that the abolitionists contemplate complain that the abolitionists contemplate striking a blow at the slave institution. Their remedy is to strike a blow at it themselves, more fatal than all the blows the abolitionists could strike at it in a quarter of a century.

Mormous in Washington Territory.

Mormons in Washington Territory.

The Baltimore Sun says:—
A correspondent, writing us from the Plathead dountry, mentions the fact that Mr. Van Ewan, an influential Mormon leader, with a colony of the "Saints," arrived at Deer Lodge Valley, W. T. about the middle of November last, bringing with them a large band of stock, goods and farming implements. This small party came to pave the way for a large emigration, to set out from Utah next spring. The settlers of the valley were greatly incrmed at the sudden arrival among them of these people. A memorial, signed by a number of the sitiacus of Deer Lodge and Bitter Root Valleys, has been sent to Col. Gronges Wineart, commanding the Oregon Department, fixing that a military post be established in the Pfathead country, as a check upon the encroschments of the Mormons.

A Woman's Rights Country.

The fellowing is an extract from a recent etter from Dr. Livingston, in which he speaks of the negroes on the Upper Zambeze river: of the negroes on the Upper Zambeze river:

"Many of these tribes are governed by a famale chief. If you demand anything of a san, remarks the intreplid explorer, 'he replies, I will talk with my wife shous it P. If she redues, you will receive a negative reply. Women vote in all the public assemblies. Among the Bechmans and Kaffics, the most swear by their father; but among the vertiable Africans, occupying the centre of the continent, they always swear by their mether.

If a young man falls in lose with a maides of another village, he leaves his own, and takes up his dwalling in hers. He is obliged to provide in partiar the maintenance of his mothered haw, and to assume a respectful attitude, a cort of semi-kneeling in her presence. I was so much astonished at all these marks of suspect for women that I inquired of the Portuguese if such had always been the habit of the country. They assured me that such had always the case."

Criminal

HASSON POOLS, WHILE SEPARATING TWO RRUTAL NEOROES, who were fighting at Knox-ville, Md., on Wednesday, had his skull amashed by a stone hurled by one of them, and was killed. The murderer was arrested. They carrot adjudicate on the error carrot rower of lager bier at Chicago; last week, a one gallon man thought it not intoxicating, although a gallon did make him slightly oblivious; a ten quart man declined to pass an opinion on the point.

DESPREATE WITH DRIFE, is which he occasionally indulged, THOMAS NEARDER, otherwise a worthy mechanic, cut his throat from ear to ear, with his ba've on his lap, in the temporary absence at Cincinnati, of his wife, on Friday.

A ONCE RESPECTABLE PHYSICIAN, Doctor GAMBLE, who sacrificed practice, friends—all for rum, went to his office drunk, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday night, and lay down on the floor for his last earthly sleep; when found mext morning, he was nearly frozen to death, and insensible; he died the same day.

and insensible; he died the same day.

A STRIKE AMONG THE COLLIERS at Bellville, Ill., ended in a riot on Friday. A number of the turn-outs went to Mr. JOHN RESEARCH house and tried to burst open the door, declaring they would have out his men, who are Germans. In self-defence, Ruseym draw his revolver and fired into the crowd; three man were dangerously but not mortally wounded. Warrants were issued against Rusyms and his aggressors, but the former was released on his own tocognisances, d

A THIEF ENTERED A STABLE AT PHILADRIPHIA on Sunday night, cut the fine work about
three carriages, cut the lining and mutilated
some horses; cut a driver's coat and a horse
blanket to pieces, and filled two hats with
water and placed them upon the stove. He
then fed three horses and greased them all over
with oil, after which he stole several articles
and went out, locking the stable after him.
Two police are on his track.

The police are on his track.

Two man, mamer Klinghr and Brigler, thought that they had been insulted by Astronov Killenstein, at a German ball, at Cincingsti, on Mondey night, and Klinghr his hand. Kistersers beaving the ball to escort a lady horre, the assessins followed him, and taunfed him with the most insulting epithets; on arriving at the lady's house, anable to control himself, he threw off his coat to fight them; both set or him, and Klinghr him with the most insulting epithets; on arriving at the lady's house, mable to control himself, he threw off his coat to fight them; both set or him, and Klinghr plunged a knife into his heart; he threw up his arms, exclaimed, "Help me," and fell dead. Both of the assessins were immediately arrosted.

As extraordonably eloperature was car-

of the assassing were immediately arrested.

AN EXPRACADINARY RLOPEMENT was carried out at Cincinnati, on Wednesday; a stern father having forbidden his handsome daughter to entertain her lover's addressess, she left the house in the morning, and was married. Soen afterwards a gentleman took passage to Memphis, for himself and negro servant, and arrived just as the steamer was about sailing; the negro servant at once set to work to darn a coarse weelen stocking, in which she was engaged, when, secompanied by a policeman, the suspecting father passed her, while searching the boat. After the steamer got under weigh from the ladies' state room a beautiful wife amerged, beaming with joyous hope and elegantly dressed. Her negrodom was not even skin deep, but burnt cork.

Calamities.

THERE IS UNCOMMON destitution and suffering among the poor working classes at Marys-ville, Cal.

A TRAIN RAN OVER 5 HORSES near Port Stanley, C. W., on Friday. They had leaped the cartle guard, and galloped up to the ap-proaching train. A RESPICTANCE OLD FARMER, JEDEDIAN REVNOLDS, got up unusually early on Friday morning, lit a fire, went into the loft of the wood-house and hanged himself, near Meads-ville, O. No cause, but temporary aberration, can be assigned.

Foreign Items.

The English solders quartered at Fredrickton, N. B., have been for some time drilled in snow-shoes, by order of the commandant of he garrison.

THERE ARE COMPANIES IN FRANCE Comed to secure exoneration from conscription the payment of money. The profit is in the accumulation of fends during the intervals of the various levice. various levies.

The CAPTAIN, and 18 of the crew of the bark Massachusetts, while in pursuit of a sperm whale, Dec. 5th, lost sight of the ship, and were 5 days without food, till their arrival at San-

tos, Brazil, on the 10th. THE LONDON CHEMICAL Name states that hundreds of barrels of the clarified fat of horses are imported from Ostend to England, and sold in London as genuine butter. Pies and puddings made of such a savory substance must be very

IN MONTREAL THE SKATING POND IS roofed over, se as to prevent its being covered with mow. It is lighted at night, and the band of the Canadian Riffes generally attends. The ladies frequent it, wearing short dresses, looped up so as to be out of the way, and Turkish trowsers.

trowsers.

The Medical students of Montreal, C. E., have been detected body snatching. A descent on the medical school, by means of a search warrant, on Saturday week, revealed the corpose of two children, one man and three women, which had been stelen from their graves. One student was arrested and held to bail. A New WRITING APPARATUS FOR THE BLIND has been invented by the Rev. Mr. WARDLAW, of Scotland, originally for his own use. The hand and pen are kept at work on the same line, but the paper moves upward at the proper

distance, as each line is completed, by a slight touch from the left hand. THE CHROWLATION Of the Berlin daily pa-

The Chrostation of the Berin daily pa-pers appears in the returns as follows: Velks Zeitung, 20,100 copies; Vessische Zeitung, 14,500; National Zeitung, 7,500; Publicist, 7,500; Neue Preuszische Zeitung, 7,100; Spenersche Zeitung, 5,860; Geritchtz Zei-tung, 5,500; Preuszisches Volkablatt, 4,000; Borsen Zeitung, 2,100; Preuszische Zeitung, 2,000. VICTOR EMANUEL is more of a soldier than King, and has seen enough to know it. Before he gave his orders for the advance of a Pied-montese army into the Marches, he is reported to have said to a counseler, who ventured t point out that he was putting his crown in jeopardy, that he cared not; he could always ind employment, somewhere or other, as a colonel of cavalry, and that was the position be

in his heart preferred, even to a throne.

A SCATCHEMINISTER was once ordered "beef tes," by his physician. The next day the patient complained that it had made him sick. "Why, minister," I'll try the tea mysel'." So, putting some in a skillet, he warmed it, tasted it, and told the minister it was excellent. "Man." says the minister, "is that the way ye sup it?" "What ither way should it be suppit? It's excellent, I say; minister." "It may be gude that way, doctor—but try it wi' the cream and sugar, man!—try it wi' that, and then see hoo ye like it!" in his heart preferred, even to a throne.

PARIS COMMAINS 503 NEWSPAPERS, of which Paris conalins 503 nawspapins, of which 4% are devoted to politics, and have to deposit contion money in the hands of the government. The oldest paper, Le Journal des Savans, dates back to 1665. The circulation of the leading journals, is as follows: Le Siecle, 40,000; Le Constitutionnel, 29,000; La Patrie, 30,000; L'Opinione Nationale, 25,000; Le Pays, 8,000; L'Union, 4,000; La Gazette de Francs, 4,000; L'Ami de la Religion, 4,000; Le Monde, 4,000.

THERE ARE NOW PUBLISHED in Constantinople over 20 newspapers; one in English—a well
conducted weekly, with a dally bulletin, having a large circulation; three in French—one
daily, owned by the government; one semiweekly, with a daily bulletin; one monthly
medical paper; three in Turkish—one official,
one semi-official, and one altogether independent; one in Greek, having a large circulation
representing Greek influences; ten in American, one owned by the American mission, and
edited by Rev. Dr. Dwinse, which is partially
religious and partly secular; one or two of the
others are able papers, but most of them are of
a rather low order, and devote themselves especially to slandering the American Missionaries. There are also two Bulgarian papers,
which have a good circulation. A small German paper died out recently. THERE ARE NOW PUBLISHED In Constanting

Scientific Items.

MUCHANICAL INVENTION-M. BAITALLE. French inventor, proposes to cut rough stones into the shape required for structural purposes, by means of an apparatus like a great pair of sugar nippers, fixed to a frame provided with a mechanism combling the stones to be moved as required. Some new machinery for the manufacture of lead pipe has come into use. It consists in a combine ion of hydraulic machinary for forcing lead or other actal through dies in the form of rods, tubes, sheets, or of any other required form or section, in relving, also, an improved mode of constructing the metal container employed in this kind of machinery. Another peculiarity of the invention consists

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

THE NEW YORK ST

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements — For every FUER LINES, thirtytwo words, or less, one day, 50 cents; two days, 70
cents; three days, \$1; etx days, \$1 70. AR issuetions inside, same price each day.

Matriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each four lime.

Monthly advertisements of four limes, inserted at the
convenience of the office, \$4 for every 24 insertions.

Advertisements received until 10 cofock, \$7 M. This
establishments is entirely closed on Sunday.

Britain as Seaton's rail. The rail rests on a

Britain as Seaton's rail. The rail rests on a straddle, a triangular timber or longitudinal activation of a riangular timber or longitudinal side down, in the position of a ridge board on the roof of a country howse. The sleepers are formed by splitting a sequer stick diogonally, each half forming a sleeper and each aleeper having a greater bearing on the ballast than would any side of the square stick from which it was cut. The A rail has considerable vertical stiffness, as well as much side stiffness, both of which are necessary for street uses, and it presents only a narrow tread on the surface, npon which horses will not slip. One of the chief disadvantages of a rail which is as wide as the timber on which it rests, is, that the continuity of the paving in broken—it stops square and short at the timber. At other parts, the stones break joints, and the preseure on them is partially distributed among several of them, but when they stop at a square line they are more likely to be peunded down. Especially is this the case at the side of a rail, for however alightly it projects upward, it will catch and held wheele of vehicles which approach it at an acute angle, so that the weakest part of the pavenent is most travelled en and most hammered down. The Arail with its larger, a timber forms a support for the stones, which are bevolled to fit them. So the weight coming on one of the stones close to the rail is distributed to the whole wide and long bearing surface of the timber, and the pavenent is strongest where most strength is required.

In Making prince. Prince. The coming on one of the timber, and the pavenent is strongest where most strength is required.

In making prince, and are afterwards exposed to the timber, and the pavenent is strongest where midding the seriors, in a trough inte which the clay is reduced to a proper finenes it falls into a receptacle, from which it is carried away by a conveyer similar to that in a gristmill, and is then deposited in a common pugmill where it is mixed with water and

Miscellaneous Items.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY contains 85,600 volumes, and 20,767 pamphlets. JOSATHAM PHILLIPS' bequest of \$20,000, and Turkopome PARRIN'S superb library of 18,000 volumes have also been added. The expense of the interior was \$30,000.

have also been added. The expense of the hbrary was \$30,000.

THE THERMOMETER, 10 DEGREES SELOW
ZERO, did not deter a leving couple from driving 9 miles to Lockport, N. Y., on Thursday,
to get married. When they sarrived, the gentleman's face and care were frezen, and the
lady's nose; as soon as they were thawed, the
knot was tied, and they drove home rejeicing.

A CHILD's POSSESSIONS.—A woman appeared in the court of Louisville, recently, to be
appointed guardian for her child, when the fellowing colloquy ensued: "What estate has
your child?" "Plaze your honor, I' don't understand you." Judge.—"I say, what has she
got?" "Chills and fever, plaze your homer."

THERE IS FROM I to 23's FERT: OF SHOW
on the ground all over the State of Wisconsin,
almost a sure sign that there will be another
good crop next fall, and ensures plenty of water
in the streams, so that lumbermen can float
their logs down from the "Pineries" in the
spring, which has not been the case for the last
two years."

The Child Plant of the plant of Saladay.

The Child Plant of the p

The Charleston "Meacury" of Saturday contains the following "extract of a private letter, dated Savannah, February 9th: An attempt was made to blow up the powder magazine, containing 3,000 kegs of pewder. The parties were detected in the attempt and fied. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, and if it can be proven, they will be suspended immediately."

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.—The exigencies of the times, have already led to dissensions among the Rhode Island Republicaus, and two among the Khode Island Republicans, and two conventions have been called to prepare for the Spring election; one, by the Republican State Committee, and the other, as a "Constitutional Union" Convention, the call for the latter being signed by many who voted for Lincoln. WHILE SKATING NEAR ST. JOSEPH, Mo., last week, JAMES GRAHAM, caught sight of a last week, JAMES GRAHAM, caught sight of a wolf, turning down the river, and instantly gave chase; just on the eve of being caught, the affrighted brute jumped into an open stretch of water, followed by the eager hunter, who seized his game by the tail, got safely landed, assisted by some friends, and finished by killing the wolf.

by killing the wolf.

The ELIZABETHTOWN (Kr.) DEMOGRATsays that a lady in Hardin county, recently
gave birth to four children and a colt! The
first twins were alive, and remained in perfect
health for several days after birth, when one of
them expired, the other still living. The other
pair were seated upon the almost perfect form
of a colt, but life was extinct when the streage
trie were ushered into this world. The two children and colt were connected together.

The Monte Appendix the starting of the colli-

dren and colt were connected together.

THE MORILE ADVERTISER, after having successfully urged Alabamians to "plant themselves firmly on their rights," now entread them to plant corn, as the best means of assuring these rights. It says the present cottom op will sell at good prices, but advises plantare not to put in heavy crops for the present car, as the investment of more capital in cotton manufacture will be deterred by the political troubles. Therefore as cotton, though "King," is not food, the states of the provisional confederacy are commended to be mindful that their commissariat is well supplied from their own broad acres.

By THE FOOTMARKS of a good, horse that has

their own broad acres.

If THE YOCKMARKS of a good, horse that has gelloped over turf be measured, it will be found it at in every stride his four foot have covered a pace of twenty two feet. If, in cold blood, he be very genly cantered at a consumon shosp-hurdle, without any ditch on one side of it or the other, it will be found that he has cleared, or rather he has not been able to help clearing, from ten to twelve feet. In Egypt, an amtelope, chased by hounds, on coming suddenly to a crack or orevice in the ground, caused by the heat of the sun, has been observed at a bound to clear thirty feet and yet on approaching a high wall, the same animal slackens his pace, stops for a second, and then pope ever it.

The ARMA, POPULATION, AND PRODUCTION

pace, stops for a second, and them pops over it.

THE ARMA, POPULATION, AND PRODUCTIONS of some of the principal mining, regions of the old world are as follows: Hartz Mountain, 300,000 acres; 60,000 population; production, about \$8,000,000 annually. Saxony, 1,500,000 acres; 500,000 population; from some ten minas, 600 tons of lead and 2,500 pounds of silver annually. Cornwall, 760,000 acres; 300,000 population: production 68,000 pounds of silver, besides large quantities of lead, copper, and tin, annually. The area of the lead, copper, arguntiferous and other mineral districts in Southeast Missouri, is about 8,000,000 acres; population, 50,000, mostly small farmers—about 2,000 engaged in the lead and iron mining business and smelting business. Annual production, including iron, \$600,000.

THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF FISH has ry. Another peculiarity of the invention consists in the application of a self-acting apparatus to hydraulic machinery, by means of which the motiva power ceases to increase the pressure beyond a given limit.

It is proposed to employ a rew kind of composition for splitting rock—a compound of nitrate of sods, spent tan, and powdered sulphur, in certain proportions. The nitrate of sods is dissoived in a sufficient quantity of water, ever a fice, and boiled; the tan is then mixed with the solution, until every portion is impregnated with it, and then the sulphur in the same manner. When deted, it is ready his barn-yard.

his barn-yard.

The increasing scarcity of choice, fresh ista.

A RAIL IS NOW BEING brought into extensive use, it is of a A form, known in Great message of piscioniting be adopted.

NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT.